

costa media pubescenti excepta; nervi laterales plerumque obsoleti; folia subtus cinerescenti-viridia, leviter glauca, flavescenti-vel albo-sericeo-tomentosa; costa media prominens; nervi laterales utrinsecus 11-13, conspicui, incurvati; petioli graciles, 5-8 mm longi, supra canaliculati, subtus rotundati, tomentosi vel pubescentes. Flores serotini; amenta masculina ignota; amenta feminea laxiflora cylindrica, 4.5-5 cm longa, 4 mm lata, basi efoliosa; rhachis pubescens; pedunculi 5-7 mm longi albo-vel flavescenti-pubescentes; bractae oblongo-ovatae 0.5-0.8 mm longae, utrinsecus albo-vel flavescenti-sericeo-tomentosae; ovaria subsessilia, conico-ovoidea, 2 mm longa, sparse glandulosa ad basin et plerumque sparse villosa, stigmatate 3-vel 4-lobato, glandula ventrali flava, lineari, 1 mm longa, plerumque quam bractae longiore ovarium medium aequante. Fructus subsessilis; capsula 5 mm longa sparse villosa.

SZECHWAN: Mount Omei: Tsuan-tien-po, alt. 2000 m, in thickets, *C. L. Sun* 284 (type); Opien-hsien, Wa-shan, in forests, *C. L. Sun*

1073; Mount Omei, *W. C. Cheng* 10314, *C. W. Yao* 2315, 2345, 3866.

All were pistillate specimens collected in May except *Sun* 1073 in fruit collected in August.

Although the staminate flower has not been seen, this is a very distinct new species in the section *Chingianae* Hao. It is near *Salix rehderiana* Schneider in general appearance but differs in the habit of flowering after the leaves and in the pedunculate long and narrow pistillate catkins, which are leafless at the base. The flowers of *Salix rehderiana* are precocious and the sessile catkin is just 2.5 cm in length and 8 mm in width, and provided with two or three normal lanceolate leaves at the base of the inflorescence.

This new species is named in honor of my former teacher, Prof. Woon-Young Chui, the founder of the Botanical Institute of the National Sun Yatsen University at Canton, and the leading systematic botanist in China, for his unceasing devotion to floristic investigation and his encouragement to young botanists.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*Two new Ithomiinae in the Schaus collection (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae)*.¹ RICHARD M. FOX, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Communicated by E. A. CHAPIN.)

The two butterflies described here are from the collection of the late Dr. William Schaus, which is now part of the United States National Museum collection of Lepidoptera. A few years ago the writer was invited by Dr. Schaus to study the ithomines he had accumulated, and through the courtesy of the National Museum and of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia was enabled to do so. Some of the species and subspecies discovered among this material already have been published upon.²

Pteronymia schausi, n. sp.

This series, labeled "Colombia," approximates *P. tucuna* (Bates),³ a number of specimens of which I have seen from northern Peru.

There are many points of difference, however: The opaque costal spot of the forewing is less brilliantly yellow, is only half as long as in *tucuna*, and is cut off by the brown R_s (this is yellow in *tucuna*). The end of the cell, is yellow-transparent, the base yellow-orange-transparent and R and the cubitus are very narrowly red-tawny. The spots in the transparent areas of the rest of the wing are smaller, more translucent than in *tucuna*; these are located as follows: A yellow-transparent spot beyond the narrow, pointed brown discocellular band, crossing the base of M_1 , cut off at M_2 ; a tiny yellow-white-transparent spot halfway to the margin in M_2 - M_3 ; a series of submarginal whitish-transparent spots R_s to Cu_2 , the last of these elongated. The anal border fills the space posterior of cubitus- Cu_2 .

The hind wing has an even border, brown-black, 1 to 2 mm wide, the cell and part of the disc toward the anal margin suffused with yellow-orange, the veins here yellow-brown. Between this suffused area and the opaque

¹ Received March 7, 1948.

² FOX, R. M. *New Ithomiinae*, Sci. Publ. Reading Public Mus. 2: 34 pp., 2 pls. 1941.

³ BATES, H. W. Trans. Linn. Soc. London 23: 544. 1862. (São Paulo, Amazons.)

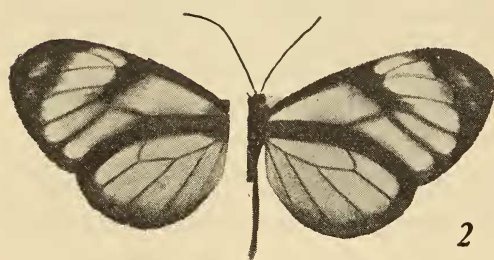
marginal color there is a colorless transparent lunate line traversed by brown veins running from Cu_2 to the wing apex.

Beneath as above, but the borders filled with rusty-tawny; three tiny white admarginal spots in the forewing apex; the hind wing with a series of oval white admarginal spots M_1 to



FIG. 1.—*Pteronymia schausi*, n. sp.: Type male, from Colombia; collection William Schaus.

FIG. 2.—*Hypoleria meridana*, n. sp. Type female, from Mérida, Venezuela. (Detached wings on left are under sides; wings on right are upper sides.)



2A, paired Cu_2 -2A; costal margin rusty-tawny, the humeral angle yellowed.

Antennae black with orange-brown clubs; thorax black-brown with white scaling; abdomen brown above, yellow beneath.

Type.—Male; Colombia; coll. Wm. Schaus; U.S.N.M. no. 58560.

Paratypes.—5 males, same data; 2 Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 2 U. S. National Museum.

Hypoleria meridana, n. sp.

This is related to *H. vanilia* (Herrich-Schäffer)⁴, and might be taken for an aberrant individual. The postdiscal dark band is placed farther apicad, however, reducing the size of the subapical transparent spots R_s to M_2 and eliminating entirely the one in M_2 - M_3 . The white discal band is stronger; the tawny on the hind wing is reduced to a narrow edging on the proximal side of the border between Cu_1 and 2A. The white band of the forewing crosses R_s , M_1 , and M_2 , whitening these veins proximad and nearly filling the cells between the discocellular band and the postdiscal band, entirely filling M_3 - Cu_1 , although M_3 is narrowly black.

In other respects the colors and markings are exactly as in *H. vanilia*, of which this may be relegated eventually as a subspecies.

Type.—Female; Mérida, Venezuela; U.S.N.M. no. 58561.

⁴ HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, G. A. W. *Corr.-Blatt. Regensburg* 18: 175. 1864. (New Grenada.)

ZOOLOGY.—A new subspecies of tree frog from Pernambuco, Brazil.¹ DORIS M. COCHRAN, U. S. National Museum.

While studying the small hylas of Brazil, I noted differences between examples of *Hyla bipunctata* Spix from the state of Rio de Janeiro and four Pernambuco examples received from Dr. Thomas Barbour likewise identified as *bipunctata*. The Museum of Comparative Zoology kindly lent 16 additional frogs of the original series from Pernambuco. Their characters are stable enough to warrant their description as a new subspecies.

Hyla bipunctata branneri, n. subsp.

Diagnosis.—Closely related to *Hyla bipunctata* Spix, differing from it mainly in the

absence of the purple areolate pattern on the sides of the snout, in the presence of a single silvery-white spot under the eye, in a less pronounced dorsal pattern, and apparently in smaller adult size (21.5 mm for ♀, 18 mm for ♂ in *branneri*, compared to 25 mm for ♀, 25.5 mm for ♂ in typical *bipunctata*).

Type.—U.S.N.M. no. 48861, an adult female from Bonito, Pernambuco, Brazil, collected by J. C. Branner for the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and donated to the U. S. National Museum in 1912. Paratypes: U.S.N.M. Nos. 48862-4 and M.C.Z. nos. 2827A-P, all with the same data as the type.

Description of the type.—Vomerine teeth in two small, well-separated patches between the choanae; tongue a little more than half as wide

¹ Received May 12, 1948.